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AFFAIRS OF THE INTERIOR.

SECRETARY FRANCIS REVIEWS THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR-RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS - CONDITION OF THE INDIANS-PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBTS

Washington. Dec. 1.—Secretary of the Interior David R. Francis has submitted his report to the President. The appropriations for the last flacal year amounted to \$157,15,262. The estimates for the present flacal year are about \$1,00,000 more than was appropriated last year. The actual public flee domain is now \$1,50,002.55 acres. The public lends still vacant amount to over \$60,000,000 acres. have the present flacal years About \$2,70,700 acres have Republican measure it would only be just to Mr. railronds and wagon roads under their grants an aggregate of 114.785,599 acres. The total acreage segregated from the public domain was 945,728,109 acres. The Secretary doesns it desirable that the waste acreage should be taken up by actual settlers, who should receive every encouragement, and says that if the rate of settlement continues in the future as in the past, but little vacant land will be left in thirteen years. He urges lerication for the preservation of the forests and says that a report will be submitted to Congress by the report will be submitted to Congress by the Forestry Commission, which has lately returned operation."

from a tour of inspection. The Des Moines River over Congress do anything looking to securing land grant matter has been adjusted. About \$183,854 in wards was agreed on, of which \$117.532 has been paid, and the remainder will be paid at the end of this year.

Secretary Francis calls the attention of Congress to the necessity of herislation, looking to the

to the necessity of legislation looking to the reclamation of arid lands, and says that of the 500,000,000 acres of arid lands, 100,000,000 acres might be reclaimed by the conservative use of water, but it is impossible, under the laws now in operation, to control the reclamation of the arid regions so as to prevent the improvident use of water eve which the general Government has no control This should be done by a system which contem-plates the reclamation of the entire territories from a common source of supply, and the utilizat tion of that supply, or the adoption of the sug-gestion of the Commissioner of the General Land Office would be a good one. That is, place the lands in the direct control of the States for reclamation. He briefly mentions the difficulty between the Otoe and Missouri Indians, which, he says, is a complicated one. No settlement has yet been

In speaking of the decision of his predece that the castern terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company had been fixed at Duluth, he says that the effect of this decision was to exsays that the effect of this decision was to ex-clude from the land grant of the company all land lying east of that city. Prior to the decision re-ferred to, lands lying east of Duluth had been appropriated by settlers and paid for at the double inimum rate of \$2 50 an acre, on the assumption that they fell within the limits of the railroad grant, and therefore within the operation of Sec-tion 2.352, of the Revised Statutes. After the promulgation of these decisions numerous applica-tions were made by persons who had paid the double minimum price for lands to have the excess of \$1.25 an acre refunded, pursuant to the pro-visions of the act of June 15, 1889. "Inasmuch as the railroad company had never acquiesced in the lecision of the Department, all such applications have been suspended, to await the final and au-thoritative location of the eastern terminus of said road by a court of competent jurisdiction." He has been unofficially informed, through coursel of the company, that a suit will in a short time be brought for that purpose. In the mean time, while

ing the opening of what is known as the "leased district of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians." which is now before the Court of Claims, he says that, if the allotments were made and the remainder of the land thrown open before a decision is der of the land thrown open before a decision is der of the land thrown open before a decision is rendered on the claim of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, the Government would be placing the Indians on land under an agreement which involved the transfer of a good title, and would also be the transfer of a good title, and would also be thrown on the land to settlement, when, in point of fact, it did not have clear title thereto. He recommends that all the Okahoma townsite boards be abolished. Secretary Francis is of the opinion that the free use of this on public lands for commercial purposes should be discontinued.

On the subject of pensions, he says that about \$76,678 persons are drawing about \$19,000,000 a year in pensions, and that branch of the service should be conducted with great care and discretion. He gives a table which shows that the total amount paid out by the Government in pensions and the post of disbursing the same in the last thirty-one cost of disbursing the same in the last thirty-one cost of disbursing the same in the last thirty-one at the pension laws, some of which have already been made public (notably those in regard to pensioners living in Germany). One hundred and forty million dollars are thought to be sufficient for the payment of pensions in the next her legislation. The Secretary recommends that an increase of frem 8s to \$12 a month be granted to all survivors of the Mexican War who are wholly disabled and destitute

The Indians, he says, now occupy about \$5,990,000 acres of land, and they should be protected from acres of land, and they should be protected from he sinister machinations of unserapulous men. He recommends that the Indian Burreau should be conducted by a commission of three members, two to be civilians of different political parti

the sinister machinations of unserupuleus men. He recommends that the Indian Bureau should be conducted by a commission of three members, two to be civilians of different political parties and one an Army officer.

Concerning the bond-aided railroads, the Secretary summarizes the recommendations of his predecessors and the result of the litigation. He calls attention to the fact that the tables he presents elearly show that the Central Pacific Railroad is in default to the Government, or unquestlonably will be on January 1 next, when 2.42,000 additional of its indebtelness, together with thirty years interest thereon, will full due, and must be redeemed by est indebtelness, together with thirty years interest thereon, will full due, and must be redeemed by the Government. On January 1, 1857, 8,640,000 additional bonds of Union Pacific will mature, interest tional bonds of Union Pacific will mature. Interest tional bonds of Union Pacific will unquestionably be in paid the Union Pacific will unquestionably be in default. He has therefore declined to patent lands to the Union Pacific will unquestionably be in cheat the lands for which patents are asked have been sold to bonal-file purchasers. The Central Pacific Railroad was on June 20, 1886, in default to the Government to the extent of 288,112,65 on its bond and interest and its sinking fupil accounts.

He refers to the fact that the act chestering the Nicaragua Canal Company-requires the company to make a report on the first Monday in December in make a report on the first Monday in December in make a report on the first Monday in December in make a report on the first Monday in December in make a report on the first Monday in December in the Canal Company showing that no work has been done on the canal since August, 1833. The Maritime on the canal company showing that no work has been done on the canal company showing that no work has been done on the canal company and the canal on the present of the support of the company for the construction of the contract.

parilla. It is economy to get Hood's when you

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take,

longer be delayed. Let it be a building of the dis-tinctive and dignified character of architecture which is observed in the National Capitol, the Treasury and the Interior Department buildings."

WHAT CONGRESSMEN SAY. OPINIONS ON THE WINTER'S LEGISLA-

TIVE PROGRAMME. MOST WESTERN MEMBERS THINK THAT NO LEG-

ISLATION FOR RELIEF OF THE TREAS-URY WILL BE PASSED-VIEWS ON

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Dec. 4.-Incoming Republican Conressmen continue to express their wishes and opinons about the legislative programme for the winter selon. Representative Bromwell, of Cincinnati. who arrived here to-day, shares the view of most Western Congressmen that no legislation for the re-lief of the Treasury can be passed before March i next. He said to-day: "I do not think the Dingley bill will be possed, and I do not think it ought to be passed. If it should pass the Senate I do not think not including Alaska. About \$5,729,751 acres have Republican measure, it would only be just to Mr been patented to railroads, and there is yet due to mit the passage of a Republican tariff measure. for it after we have a proper tariff measure in

the independence of Cuba?" Mr. Bromwell was

asked. "That will depend largely upon what is contained in Mr. Cleveland's message. Of course, there is no question about the sentiment of a majority of the members of Congress being strongly one of sympathy with the Cubans, and if the situation is such as to warrant action by Congress during the coming session, they would be inclined to favor Cuba. It appears to me that the published reports we receive regarding the situation in the island are largely colored by those who furnish information in the interest of one or the other party, and it is very difficult to get at the truth. For this reason any in-

difficult to get at the truth. For this reason any information that may come through the Administration regarding the true condition of affairs in Cuba will be of the greatest interest to Congress."

"How do you expect Mr. McKinley will stand on the Cuban question?"

"I do not know anything from any of McKinley's addresses on this subject to point to his views. His character as a very careful man is such as to warrant us in believing that no rash action will be taken to precluitate trouble with Spain without the fullest knowledge on his part and assurances that the situation is such as to warrant it. I believe his sympathies, like those of all good American childens, are with Cuba, but, of course, with the great responsibilities of the Presidency resting upon him, he will guide his course with a due regard to the situation."

publican leaders of the House, does not believe there will be any action this winter either on the ariff or on Cuba. He further expresses the belief that the new Administration will continue the policy adopted by the present Administration as to Cuba. "I don't think there will be much legislation this winter," Mr. Henburn said this afternoon. "I think we will have an extra session, probably in March, and we will have a tariff bill prepared by that time. It will be quickly passed. I don't think it will be a very radical measure, but it will be pro-

"As to Cuba, I don't see what legislation can be expected. We have expressed ourselves once on the subject. We have said we sympathize with the struggling patriots of Cuba. I don't see how we can do more than that. I don't helieve the policy of the new Administration will be different from the present policy. Any other policy would mean the present company of the company of the present policy. brought for that purplese. In the mean time, while he has not questioned the propriety of the ruling of the Department, he deems it the safer course to refuse to direct the large disbursement involved in a compilance with the request of the settlers. No steps have been taken to make allouments to the Wichita Indians, as the act of Congress left this to the discretion of the Department. Regarding the opening of what is known as the "leased ing the opening of what is known as the "leased district of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians," which is now before the Court of Claims, he says which is now before the Court of Claims, he says which is now before the Court of Claims, he says that, if the allotments were made and the remaindent of the land thrown open before a decision is rendered on the claim of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, the Government would be placing the land assays, the Government would be placing the land land as a greement which involved lans on land under an agreement which involved lans on land under an agreement which involved lans to the transfer of a good title, and would also be the transfer of the bland to settlement, when, in

General Newton M. Curtis, of the St. Lawrence-Saratoga District of New-York, is strongly opposed to the calling of an extra session of the LVth Congress next spring. "There may be nothing done at this session beyond the passage of appropriation bills," he said to-day, 'but in my judgment there ought to be provisions made for more revenue at once. I do not know what will be decided on, but I do know that a revenue bill can be passed, notwithstanding the attitude of the silver Senators, and it ought to be done. The law could be put on the statute books before the middle of January."

"Would this interfere with the passage of a tariff bill by the next Congress?" was asked.

bill by the next Congress?" was asked.
"Not at all. The Republicans could go on and prepare a good bill and pass it at the next Congress, taking their time about it and doing it right. I am opposed to an extra session of the next Con-gress. If it is understood that there is to be an extra session it will disturb business all this winter and all next summer. That is a thing to be avoided. We can and should provide revenue at the coming session."

the coming session."

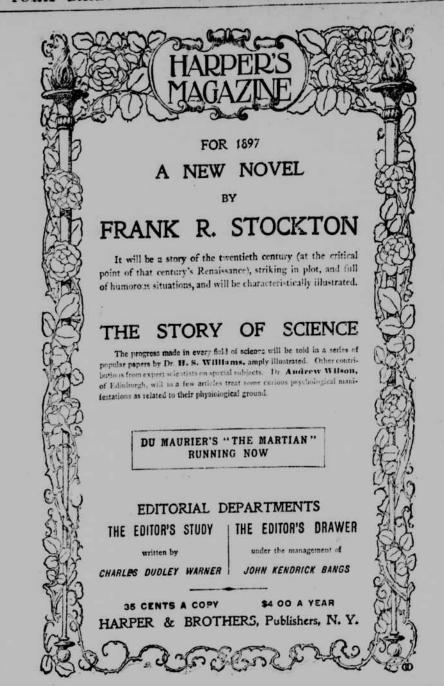
General Curtis takes a conservative view of the Cuban question. "I do not think," he said, "that anything will be done calculated to provoke hostilianything will be country and Spain. I have no doubt that Cuba is going to he free, but there is nothing for this country to do under existing circumstances. Nothing we could do would help cuba, unless we had war with Spain, and nothing Cuba, unless we had war with Spain, and nothing has yet happened to provoke war. I do not see how we can interfere with the mode of warfare how we can interfere with the mode of warfare how we can interfere with the mode of warfare the Cubans are of the race that make war with that calmness and regard for humanity which is peculiar to the more Northern peoples. We cannot change their natures. I think the Cubans will fight out their own salvation and will be free, but I do not think either the President or Congress will do anything further in the matter as long as conditions remain as they are. I have no information as to the Intention of Mr. Cleveland as regards his messige to Congress, but it seems improbable that he will indicate any change of policy on the part of the Administration." General Curtis takes a conservative view of the

"The possibility of obstruction on the part of silver Senators to any proposed financial legislation need not cause any concern, in my opinion," said noon. "The fact is, I do not believe there will be any demand for financial legislation by the next Congress. The confidence which exists in the public mind in the ability and conservatism of the incoming Republican Administration will in itself incoming Republican Administration will in itself obviate the conditions which would call for a change in our financial policy. Aside from the main reason for the unsettled conditions prevailing in the last few years, which was the lack of adequate revenue for the Government, the further cause of restlessness in the financial world was the realization that the Administration was unable to accomplish any needful legislation. The President and the Congress were at odds. He could not get a measure through a Democratic caucus even. It will not be so with the Republican Administration. The country realizes that there will ministration. The country realizes that there will be co-operation between the Administration and the Congress upon revenue matters. I do not believe that the elements in the Senate which would interfere with financial legislation will oppose objection to a carefully formulated revenue bill brought forward by the majority.

"I do not look for any general demand for the retirement of the greenbacks. We never had any trouble with the greenbacks under the Republican trouble with the greenbacks under the Republican Administrations. During the whole time the Republicans were in power prior to Mr. Clevelahd's first Administration only \$30,000,000 in greenbacks was precented for redemption. On the other hand, during the short term of the Democratic tenure of office. \$300,000,000 was presented for redemption. This was due to a lack of confidence in the Administration to hold the greenbacks upon a sound basis. There will be no such fears entertained by the financial world under Mr. McKinley's term of office. At any rate, the greenbacks should not be retired by the sale of bonds. There is only one way to retire them, and that is the method used by the Republicans, namely, retirement with the surpairs revenues of the Government."

"What policy do you think the new Congress will follow in the matter of internal revenue taxation?"

Mr. Baboock was asked licen policy which is no



"What do you think will be the pelicy in regard "What do you think will be the least to appropriations."
"It will not a niggardly one. The people of this country do not believe in the false economy of insufficient appropriations. They want the money honestly expended and in a businesslike manner, as the Republican party will provide, but they want enough money furnished to conduct the various institutions upon an adequate scale."

Representative George C. Crowther, of Missouri, expressed himself briefly on the matters pending before Congress. "I want to see," he said, "all the important bills passed by the House at the last session passed at this session by the Senate. If that is done, we will not need an extra session. Let the Senate pass the Dingley bill, the Immigration bill, the Hankruptcy and Labor bills. They will relieve the country."

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES. ANNUAL REPORT OF MINT DIRECTOR

\$121,810,219; total, \$22,89,867. The total metallic stock and uncovered raper in the world was estimated on January 1, 1860, to be \$19,93,890,900. The Director recommends that authority be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to have experiments made to determine the best means of preventing the counterfeiting of silver coinage. At the prevailing price of silver, the difference between the buildon and nominal value of American silver coins is about 190 per cent, and this constitutes a great temptation for the stamping of such coins by unscruppious persons, affording an opportunity to place in circulation counterfeit silver coins at about 190 per cent profit as good as those stamped by the mints, and which cannot be distinguished from them, even by experts.

The political classification of Representatives-elect in the LVth Congress made by Clerk Mc-Dowell on the unofficial list which he has just issued, probably shows a greater variety of political organizations than ever before found repre-sentation in that body. Of straight Republicans there are 264; straight Democrats, 124. The members designated by other titles are as follows,

Populists-M. W. Howard, VIIth Alabama

Populists—M. W. Howard, VIIth Alabama; C. A. Barlow, VIth California; G. R. Castle, VIIth California; John C. Bell, Ild Colorado; E. R. Ridgely, Illd Kansas; W. D. Vincent, VIth Kansas; H. E. McCormick, VIth Kansas; H. E. McCormick, VIth Kansas; H. Ery Simpson, VIIth Kansas; Harry Skinner, 1st North Carolina; W. F. Stroud, IVth North Carolina; C. H. Martin, VIth North Carolina; Freeman Knowles, South Dakota at large—12.

Fusionists—Thomas K. Jett, NVIIIth Illinois, Jehn Baker, XXIst Illinois, James M. Robinson, XIIth Indiana; Jeremiah D. Botkin, Kansas at large; Albert M. Todd, Illd Mehigan; Samuel Maxwell, IIId Nebraska; W. H. Stark, IVth Nebraska; J. D. Sutherland, Vth Nebraska; W. L. Green, Vith Nebraska; J. L. Brenner, IIId Onlo; G. A. Marshall, IVth Ohlo; David Meckison, Vith Ohlo; J. A. McDowell, XVIIIth Ohlo; J. H. Lewis and W. C. Jones, Washington at large—15.

Silverites—John F. Shafroth, Ist Colorado; Charles S. Hartman, Montana; Francis G. Newlands, Nevada—3.

year will not be less than \$150,000,000, and it may exeed that sum. The sub-committee of the House the measure finds that the most rigid economy will



When a baby comes to the house real happiness comes. Worry and work and care and anxiety count for nothing against the smoothly dainty, chinging touch of the little voice. The highest function given to human beings is bringing he althy, happy children into the world. Nothing equals that—nothing compensates for the loss of it. The woman who has not borne a child has never come to the real fullness of womanhood. Over thirty years ago the needs of women appealed to Doctor Pierce, now chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. V. The result of his study improved by thirty years of practice is embodied in Dr. Pierce s Favorite Prescription. It serves but one purpose. It strengthens, purifices and makes healthy the organs distinctly feminine. It gives weak women the strength and health necessary for the production of healthy children and it makes the bearing of those children easy. It is sure to cure any weakness or derangement peculiar to women; stops pain, soothes inflammation, strengthens, purifices, invigorates. Thousands of homes have been made happy by its use. Thousands of letters like this one from

Mis. W. P. Caix, of Clinton, Alleghens Co., Pz., who writes "I was affected with all sorts of female trouble. I tried three doctors, and seven kinds of patent medicine, and found no relief. My husband said "try Doctor Pierce's medicine." I told him I might as well throw his noney in the fire as to try anything more. I had lost all hope. I had not taken more than half a bottle, when I could cat and sleep well. I took four bottles of Doctor Fierce's Favorite Prescription, and several vials of his Pellets. One year after I gave birth to a fine baby girl. I got along so much better than when my other child was born. Three of my friends are taking your medicines, and are improving."

Doctor Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a 1028 page doctor book, profusely illustrated, of which 680,000 liave been sold at \$1.50 a copy will be sent Fare on receipt of 31 cents to cover cost of mailing only. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. TOBIAS' UNEXCELLED

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pains in the Limbs, Back or Chest, Sore Throat, Sprains,

See thousands of certificates at the depot. No. 40 Murray street, New-York, attesting to its wonderful curative properties. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

COWPERTHWAIT'S RELIABLE SAVE MONEY
by choosing wisely now before prices

CARPETS. LONG CREDIT, 104 West 14th Street.

One cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap removes all worry over a bad complexion. It removes pimples and clears the skin.

f \$50,000 in the appropriation for fees for examining surgeons. This saving will result, not from reducing he fees, but because a surplus to that extent will emain unexpended from this year's appropriation. The committee finds from the information given by Pousion Office officials that the applications for pensions under the general law which have been laid aside for several years in favor of cases arising under the law of 1800 will come up for adjudication in the next fixed year, and that the effect will be to overron the \$140,000,000 to be appropriated by a number of million dollars. This is due to the circumstance that pensions under the law of 1800 are payable only from the date of application, while pensions under the general law carry in many cases heavy arrears which largely increase the average. The bill will be reported to the full committee to-morrow or Monday and be placed on the House calendar with the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill next week. committee finds from the information given by

Ta-day's Cabinet meeting was attended by all the General Harmon, the former of whom is out of the city and the latter was in attendance on the Supreme Court. It is understood that such portions of the President's forthcoming message as related to foreign affairs were discussed and financial recommendations considered. The session was rather a protracted one.

he officer and beating him with his own baton when the fatal shot was fired. The dead man called him self the "Rev." Landon Shears and was a well known character in South Washington, where he preached occasionally about the streets. His calling did not prevent him from being well known to the police, and he has been arrested a number of times on various charges. He was discharged from Jali a few days ago, where he had served a sentence for committing an assault. The policeman himself was hadly hurr by the man he killed.

Canaul-General Murguiondo, of Uruguay, has received a cable dispatch from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Montevideo, advising him that the threatne opinion of the Consul-General the affair is entirely ter by this time, for he is confident that otherwise would have had further advices.

Supervising Inspector-General Dumont reports that last year 221 persons lost their lives on steam vessels out of 500,000,000 passengers carried. This was a decrease in loss of life of 133 persons from the year before.

A BUSY HOUSE COMMITTEE.

EXCELLENT PROGRESS MADE ON THE APPRO PRIATION BILLS.

Washington, Dec. 4 (Special).-The Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives has taken time by the forelock, as usual, and is making eral appropriation bills-the Pensian bill-is substantially completed and will probably be reported to the House on Monday, and certainly before the Legislative, Executive and Judicial foll will probably be closed to-morrow, and as soon as definite information has been received in regard to one outstanding item from another committee, the bill will be reported to the House, probably before the end of next week. Good progress has been made with the first draft of the Sunday Civil bill, and as soon as a few delayed estimates have been received it will be rapidly pushed to completion and brought forward. It is expected that all of the bills referred to will be passed by the House before Christmas.

SILVER SENATORS AND THE TARIFF.

MR. PETTIGREW APPARENTLY THE ONLY ONE WHO DOES NOT FAVOR OBSTRUCTION.

Convention at St. Louis are now in Washington Mr. Cannon, of Utah, has been here for a day or two. Mr. Dubois arrived yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Pettigrew to-day. What policy they will follow is still left to interence. In what they say they deal in generalities and do not make it appear definitely whether they mean to adopt an obstructive policy, but the inference is warranted that all, with the possible exception of Mr. Pettigrew, will oppose tariff legislation so long as nothing is done for silver. Mr. Pettigrew voted to consider the Dingley bill at the last session, and Mr. Carter voted against consideration. The Republicans have unted on Mr. Carter's voting for tariff now, but

Senator Pettigrew, like the rest, is cautious about what he says. He remarked to day that the Republicans should be allowed to do what they want to in regard to the tariff. "You know," he said, "I voted for the Dingley bill, I am in favor of a tariff. No tariff legislation or anything eise that the Republicans can do will do any good. But I do not see how any bill can be passed at this session. There will be only about two weeks of the session before the holiday recess, and then there will be only January and February in which to pars the appropriation bills. A very small opposition would defeat tariff legislation." ion."
Senator Dubois says that he does not think the Dingley bill can pass. He thinks it has already seen condemned, and that it is not worth while to

Abbreviated rom yesterday's store news.

Goat skin Rugs—White, \$1.50; black or gray, \$2; best. Carpets-Extra Tapestry, 60c.; Velvets, \$1; Brussels, 80c.-

WORTH REPEATING

WANAMAKER'S

A PEACEFUL REVOLUTION

was quiet enough. Doleful doubters shook their owl-

like heads and questioned, "Would people come?"

Before the opening of this store its neighborhood

Within the walls no doubt or hesitation checked the rapid, ringing

The doors opined-presto! The change came instantly. The music

of the busy hum of retail trade has not paused each livelong working day

It's all natural enough—plant, powe; people. The plant—building is here. The power—stee's and organization—is here. The people are here, brought by plant and power—public conveyance makes this the natural retail centre of New York—of The Greater New York.

Smyrna Rugs, more than 3,000, each a bargain. Men's bath Robes at \$3.75, ought to be \$5; men's imported linen Collars, 12 1-2c., from 25c.

Down Quilts at \$6.50, from \$10; others lower priced.

Seventy-two choice sam- | BOYS' ples from a great importer. FOR WOMEN Similar are selling at \$20 the one round price of

SEVEN DOLLARS.

Girls Jackets, Reefers, and Long Coats. They close out the entire stock of one of the best manufacturers. Details are too numerous, but in general we have to say that the prices are Half and less—trophies of the period. Second Floor, Brondway.

There is comfort in the shoes WOMEN'S from our Shoe Store; their dura-SHOES bility and style are unquestioned. A full line of foot wear to select

from. Button Shoes of chrome-tanned kidskin, with plain common sense, medium, or narrow toes with patent leather tips, welted and stitched soles of best oak leather, hands by the failure of the firm they were sizes 4 to 8; regularly \$5.00, \$3.75 takes made for. We relieved him at our own figures, otherwise \$2,50 would be their

All the latest styles in Wo-WOMEN'S men's Neckwear are here. NECKWEAR Paris makers furnish many of them. The most fashionable dress garniture for street and evening wear.

Ribbon Stock Collars, 50c to \$3, Lace and Chiffon Jabots, 75c to \$3,50. Fine Lace Jabots, with Ribbon Collar, \$5.50, Lace and Ribbon Yokes, \$1.25 to \$3.75. Ruffs, all the newest styles, 50c to \$6, Silk Boas, 114, yes, in length, \$2 Fancy Shoulder Capes, \$7.50 to \$10.

Plain and tancy mesh, with or VEILINGS without chenille spots. All black -black on white, and white on Popular styles. Chiffon veiling and ready-made veils in a variety of pat-

Broadway and Ninth St. Special offerings in Coats for children from one to four years of age. Latest styles and rich-

est materials. A circumstance makes them one-half former prices. The addition of the

FOR WOMEN our other business has Ninth atreet. AND GIRLS given especial power in buying the best Cloaks, MEN'S Coats and Wraps for women and girls.

Each day some new transactions attracteconomy unites with quality and style. A special lot of French

UPHOLSTERY Tapestry Couch Covers, a chance purchase, to go at STUFFS half price. \$5 takes one. To close a stock of Cretonne-Tapestry

table covers, and plush, prices have been cut right in half. Fourth Avenue and Ninth Street. It didn't take long for the public

to discover in our candy store a place where pure candies of the STORE finest grades could be had at popular prices. Holiday Sweets in great variety here.

Cream Almonds, chocolate covered, the 30c. kind. to-day 20c. Basement, Broadway and Tenth St. Abundant bits to interest and

JAPANESE please in our collection of Fourth avenue, and Minth street. STORE Japanese notions. Numerous artistic gifts at small cost. Japanese Dolis and Toys to please the children. Blue and white Bowls, six for 25c. Imari Vases, 10 inches high, 45c. Silk Gowns and Jackets, plain and embroidered, \$5 to \$12.

Here's an interesting story CLOTHING concerning Boys' Reefers. Made of the best Germania Chinchilla. and \$25, but we put all at lined with Skinner's Satin, velvet collar,

extra well finished, sizes 6 to 15; they will go to-day at \$5.00.

\$10.00 is the usual price.
A lot of fine Serge Sailor Suits, with extra collars of red or navy blue mo-

hair, trimmed white silk braid, embroidered on shield and sleeve, sizes 3 to 11; the \$8.50 kind, to-day \$5.75. Navy Astrachan Reefers, with sailor collar, buttoned to neck, mohair braiding,

one to-day. Second Floor, Ninth Street, There are Books and Books. IN THE Very few you can't find here. BOOK A tew special offers may help

you to a selection of a gift for an esteemed friend or to fill up a corner of your library.

Shakespeare's complete works, 12 vols., 41/4x63/2 in., cloth cover, gilt tops—81.75.

The Home Library containing:—
Around the Tea Table. By T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D., L.L. D.
Book of Golden Deeds. By Charlotte M. Yonge, Readings and Recitations. By B. J. Fernie, Ph.D.
The Golden Treasury. By C. H. Von Bogatzky, A Budget of Christmas Tales. By Chas. Dickens and others.

How to Get On in the World. By Major A. R

Capital Stories. By Nathaniel Hawthorne and others.
The Citizens' Handbook. By Henry Mann.
The Children's Portion. By Robert W. Shoppell.
Entertainment and Etiquette. By G. H. Sandison,

Entertainment and Etiquette. By G. H. Sandison, A. M., Ph. D.

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Calendars for 1897. All sorts counters are overflowing with the best productions of OUR GARMENTS great New York store to Europe and America, at prices that are attractive.

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waste time on it. He says also that he regards an international agreement as impossible on the coinage question, and that the gold standard men do not want such an agreement.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, Dec. 4.-First Lieutenant Harry E. Wilkins, 2d Infantry, at his own request, is re-lieved from duty with the National Guard of Iowa, to take effect December 31, 1896, and will join his company Captain Jerauld A. Olmstead, 9th Cavalry, will report December 31, 1896, to the Gov-

airy, will report December 31, 1896, to the Governer of lown at Des Moines for duty with the National Guard of that State.

The following Board is appointed to meet at Fort Monree, Va., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion: Licutenant-Colonel Henry C. Hashrouck, 4th Artillery; Major Calvin De Witt, surgeon; Major William H. Corbusier, surgeon; Major John L. Tiernan, 1st Artillery; Captain James M. Ingails, 1st Artillery; First Lieutenant Charles L. Phillips, 4th Artillery; recorder. The following officers are ordered before the Board; Captain E. Van Arsdale Andrus, 1st Artillery;

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Captain Charles Morris, 5th Artillery; Captain Junius W. MacMurray, 1st Artillery.

Major Allan H. Jackson, paymaster, will return to this city as soon as practicable after his relief from recruiting service at Albany, N. Y., and will report for duty to the Paymaster-General of the Army.

to this city as soon as practicable at from recruiting service at Albany, N. Y., and will report for duty to the Paymaster-General of the Army.

The following transfers in the 15th Infantry are made: Captain David D. Mitchell from Company I to Company B to Company B. Captain Alexis R. Paxton from Company B to Company I. The following transfers in the 9th Cavalry are made: Second Lieutenant Matthew A. Batson from Troop M to Troop G: Second Lieutenant Julian R. Lindsey from Troop G to Troop M.

The following transfers in the 1st Cavalry are made: First Lieutenant George W. Goode from Troop K to Troop H: First Lieutenant Clough Overton from Troop H to Troop K. Second Lieutenant William C. Rogers, 7th Infantry, is detailed at William C. Rogers, 7th Infantry, 15th Infantry, 15t

ARMENIAN MEETING IN PRINCETON.

Princeton. Dec. 4.—The faculty, undergraduates and townspeople turned out almost in a body to-night to attend a meeting to express sympathy with the Armenian sufferers. President Patton of the University presided. The Rev. Frederick D. Green, secretary of the National Armenian Relief Committee, told of the missionary work in Armenia and of the atroctites of the Turke. The meeting was also addressed by several of the undergraduates.